# Bombay Gazette.

VOL. 37. WEDNESDAY, 12TH JULY, 1826. No. 1884.


## Advertisement.

THE Burying Ground belonging to the Scotch Church, which is situated near the verge of the Esplanade immediately beyond the Native General Hospital, being now cleared and walled in, is open, free of all charges, for the interment of Christians of every denomination, according to the forms of their own Church. It is placed by the Church Session under the immediate care of their Clerk Mr. JOHN HARRISON, to whom all the usual applications in the case of a Funeral are requested to be made either at his House in Bell Lane opposite the Portuguese Church or at the Scotch Church in the course of the day.

JAMES CROW,
*Moderator of Session.*

BOMBAY,
8th July 1826.

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IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

### *Sheriff's Sale.*

*Seized by Virtue of three Several Writs of Fi. Fa. at the Suit of* MUNCHERJEE CURSETJEE.

AGAINST

TOMJEE NOWROJEE *deceased at the time of his death in the hands of* DOSSIBOY *widow*, JOYBOY *widow and* NAVEE JOYBOY *widow, Executrixes of the said Deceased.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT on Friday the 14th day of July instant at 3 o'Clock in the afternoon will be put up to Sale by Public Outcry on the Premises the undermentioned property of the above-named Defendant.

One moiety of a Dwelling House Covered with Tiles with its Appurtenances situated within the Town Walls at No. 15 in the Fish Bazar and in the Neighbourhood of a House belonging to Nowrojee Nagersa; a Ditto Ditto of a Dwelling House at No. 25 and in the neighbourhood of a House belonging to Pestonjee Bomanjee.

HENRY WILLIS,
SHERIFF.

BOMBAY,
SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
10th July 1826.

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### Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
To-morrow, the 13th Instant,

SEVERAL Cases of Noyeau and Maraschino, English Claret, Barsac and Bucellas, to close an account.

A Double-barrelled Detonating Gun by Moore, plain Wine Glasses, plain and cut Tumblers, Britannia Metal Curry Dishes, and Tea Pots, Buggy Lamps, Turrets for Carriage Saddles, Plated Bridle Fronts, and a variety of other Articles.

Meadows Street, 12th July 1826.

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### Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST EXPOSED
FOR SALE
An extensive Consignment
OF ELEGANT
***Glass Ware***
COMPRISING

TABLE Services of richly cut Glass of a variety of Patterns of which Sets of any Number may be had, viz. Liqueur, Wine, and Claret Glasses, Goblets, Pint and half-pint Tumblers, Wine Coolers, Finger Cups, Mouth Glasses, Jelly and Lemonad Glasses.

Diamond and richly cut Pint and Quart Decanters, Butter, Sugar and Sweetmeat Pots, Salt Cellars, Muffineers, Celery Glasses and Caddy Basons for Tea Chests.

Glass bottomed Vase Lamps of Sizes, and beautifully engraved Ditto.

Single and double branch Wall-Shades and Engraved and plain pillar Shades with plated pedestals.

Plated Chamber Candlesticks with Silver Edges and Tulip Shades.

York Lanterns with gilt and Bronze Chains.

Confectionary Jars and Pickle pots.

Plated Liquor, Cruit and Egg Frames with Silver Edges and Plated Inkstands with Glasses.

Cut Glass Rose Water Sprinklers.

Chimneys and Wicks for Argaund Lamps and Burners.

Meadows Street, 12th July 1826.

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### Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
AN INVOICE OF
*Parker's Superior*
**officer's Pistols,**
PRICE PER PAIR
*Rs. 150;*
INFANTRY REGULATION
**Swords**
WITH BUFF WAIST BELTS,
*Each Rs. 55.*

Meadows Street, 12th July 1826.

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### *Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons*

WILL SELL
*BY PUBLIC AUCTION,*
On MONDAY the 17th Instant
THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE &c.
*BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF THE LATE*
CAPTAIN THOMAS PALIN,
ASSIST. SECRETARY TO THE MILITARY BOARD,
AT HIS RESIDENCE AT MAZAGON,

CONSISTING of Plate, Plated, Glass and Queen's Ware, Lamps and Wall Shades, Tables, Chairs, Couches, Beds with Beddings, Presses, Palanquin, a Tilbury with Horse and Harness, Cows, a small Collection of valuable Books, &c. &c.

The Tilbury, Palanquin, and Cows, will be put up at one o'clock precisely.

N. B. Articles may be viewed three days previous to the Sale, and the sale will commence at 11 o'clock.

Bombay, 12th July 1826.

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### *Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons.*

HAVE received for Sale on Commission an Invoice of Books, imported containing many standard works neatly bound, they are authorized to sell at moderate prices.

Bombay 12th July 1826.

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### *MR. FRANCIS LUGRIN,*

SURVIVING PARTNER OF THE
LATE FIRM OF
***LUGRIN AND WATSON,***

TAKES the liberty of notifying to those Gentlemen who stand indebted to that Firm, that in consequence of the imperious necessity imposed upon **MARTIN WEST** Esq. the Registrar of the Supreme Court, in his Character of Administrator to the Estate of the late J. S. **WATSON**, the deceased partner of that Firm, to adjust the Account of his intestate Estate without further delay, and of which necessity Mr. **LUGRIN** has been apprized.

Mr. **LUGRIN** begs to call the attention of those Creditors to the responsible situation in which he is thereby placed, and trusts they will make arrangements to effect an early and voluntary discharge of their respective Debts to the late Firm of **LUGRIN** and **WATSON**, and thereby obviate those consequences which must inevitably ensue from the Registrar of the Supreme Court taking the management of the recovery of those Debts under his own controul.

Mr. **FRANCIS LUGRIN**, surviving partner of the above concern, regrets that, in consequence of the very small progress made since the appearance of the above advertisement in July 1825, he is compelled, not only to republish it, but also to give further notice that the Registrar of the Supreme Court can no longer allow any of the accounts to remain unsettled, but on the contrary has expressed his determination to compel Mr. Lugrin, as such surviving partner, to adopt that disagreeable measure of proceeding at Law on all outstanding balances, a measure which however disagreeable to Mr. Lugrin's feeling he must nevertheless pursue, as his accounts with the Registrar of the late Mr. Watson's Estate must be rendered and adjusted forthwith.

Bombay, 12th July 1826,

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### Europe Cowes

FOR SALE,

TWO Europe Milch Cowes and Calves, of the real Suffolk Breed, lately arrived by one of the Hon'ble Company's Ships.

To be seen at *Lowjee Castle*. Apply to BOMANJEE HORMASJEE.

Bombay, 12th July 1826.

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### NOTICE.

THE Branch of the ORIENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY Established at this Presidency having been discontinued, it is requested that all future applications whether for Policies or for the renewal of such as are already issued, may be made direct to Messrs. MACKINTOSH and Co. of Calcutta.

Bombay, 12th July 1826.

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THE Creditors of Messrs. JOSEPH FRANCISCO PEREIRA and SOBRINHO are requested to meet at the Office of Mr. GRAHAM, Solicitor, to take into consideration the state of affairs of that House, and to inspect the Books thereof, and for other objects connected with the affairs of the Insolvents, and at which time the Members of the said Firm will attend and surrender their persons to their Creditors.

N. B. Attendance is requested on Thursday the 20th Instant at 12 o'Clock.

Bombay, 7th July 1826.

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જાહેર ખબર

મીરજી [illegible] રૂપીઆ ૨૫૨૫૨૫ બા
રબો ઘરરા [illegible] ખરીદવો
ને ઇસારા રાદ [illegible] માગનારાઓ
ને મરજ ફરીયાદ મીરાસર ગા
રહામ વકીલની હાજીરમાં કિ માં
ગનારાઓઈ આવીને ફિકઠા થા
ઇને મીલાપ કરવો અને ઈ પેઢ
ડીનાં રારવે યોપડા તપાશવા ત
થા બીજા કારણો ઈ પેઢીનાં
દીવાલા ખાબત ઠરાવવાં અને
ને વખતે ઈ પેઢડીનાં પંટીઆલા
ઓ હાજર થારે અને તે માંગના
રાઓને પોતાનો જાંત હાજર ઠ
રશે *

જરેરાપતવારે તારીખ ૨૦
મી ચાલતા મહીનાંનીઈ કલાક
૧૨ નાં ઈ દીને ઈ ખાબત હાજ
ર થાવું *

તારીખ ૧૨ મી જુલાઇ ૧૮૨૬

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श्री

मीसो अर्से जुझेफ फ्रासीसको परेरा व सुब्रान्ची आह्मा आपले सर्व मागणारांस अ जे करितों जे मेस्सर ग्राम वकिल याचे हा फीसांत या मागणारांही येउन जमाव व्हा वें आणि या येडाचा सर्व चोपडा तपासाव व दुसरें या येडीचे दिवाळ्याचे कारणा बा बद ठरवावें यावेळेस या येडिचे भागीदा र हजीर होतील आणि या मागणारांस आपला जीव हजीर करोतील.

गुरुवारि तारिख ०२०झाच मह्मिन्याची वरे १२ वर या रोजी या बावद हजीर व्हावें तारीख ७ जुलई सन १८२६

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### For Passage to London,

IN JANUARY,
THE

*UPTON CASTLE.*
John Thacker,
COMMANDER,
OF THE H. C. S.

APPLY to Captain THACKER or to Messrs. FORBES and CO. where plans of the accommodations may be had.

(c) Bombay, 12th July 1826.

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### For Passage to London

DIRECT,
*THE FINE TEAK BUILT SHIP*

**MARY ANNE,**
of 620 Tons,
*Capt. T. McDonell,*

WILL be despatched about the Middle of July, has an experienced Surgeon. A few cabins still remain disengaged. For Particulars apply at the office of Messrs. RANKEN and SAUNDERS.

Bombay, 12th July 1826.

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### Passage to London

THE FINE TEAK SHIP

**RECOVERY,**
OF 550 TONS BURTHEN,
HENRY C. CHAPMAN,
COMMANDER,

WAS to leave England positively on the 30th April, and may be expected here in all next month. This Ship carries a regular Surgeon, has superior accommodations for passengers, and will be despatched to London about the end of October. Apply at the office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOLAND Co., where plans of her cabins may be seen.

(2) Bombay, 12th July 1826.

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### For Sale

AT THE
**Gazette Office,**

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Bills of Lading, &c. &c.

Bombay, 12th July, 1826.

# Advertisement.

APPLICATION Having been made to the Hon'ble the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and Singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits of WILLIAM NOTON late a Lieutenant in the Military Service of the Hon'ble the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment deceased may be granted to BENJAMIN NOTON and GEORGE NOTON the Brothers of the said deceased. All persons Concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 11th day of July 1826.

E. C. MORGAN,
(2) PROCTOR FOR PETITIONER.

# Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Hon'ble the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and Singular the Goods and Chattles, Rights and Credits of THOMAS PALIN, late a Captain in the Military Service of the Hon'ble the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment deceased may be granted to ELIZABETH PALIN, the widow of the said deceased. All persons Concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 11th day of July 1826.

E. C. MORGAN,
(2) PROCTOR FOR PETITIONER.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 1st JULY 1826.

*By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.*

No. 202 of 1826.---The following alterations and promotions are sanctioned.

*2d Regiment Light Cavalry.*

ADJUSTMENT OF RANK.

Captain John Bayly having retired on the 17th September 1822, prior to his promotion on the 1st May 1824 his Commission of Captain to be antedated and * Captain N. C. Rybot, to take place of Gordon promoted.---Date of rank 1st May 1824.

PROMOTION.

Lieutenant D. Cunningham to be Captain on the new Establishment.---Ditto 1st May 1824.

ADJUSTMENT OF RANK.

Lieutenant H. J. Robinson to take rank vice Bayly retired.---Ditto 18th Sept. 1822.

Lieutenant * C. Thimbler to take rank vice D. Cunningham promoted.---Ditto 1st May 1824.

Lieutenant W. Trevelyan to take rank on the new Establishment.---Ditto ditto.

PROMOTION.

Cornet William John Ottley to be Lieutenant vice C. Torin deceased---Ditto 2d February 1826.

*Bombay Castle, 4th July* 1826.

No. 203 of 1826.---The following promotions are sanctioned.

*10th Regiment N. I.*

Lieutenant Charles Cathcart to be Captain and Ensign Edward Marsh to be Lieutenant in succession to Palin deceased.---Date of rank 30th June 1826.

*Bombay Castle, 4th July* 1826.

No. 204 of 1826.---The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that Breast and Waist Plates, be in future issued to the Native Army at the public expense and that they accordingly be indented for on the Military Board in like manner as for other articles of public Stores.

*Bombay Castle, 6th July* 1826.

No. 205 of 1826.---Captain George Graham of His Majesty's 2d or Queen's Royal Regiment is appointed Aid de Camp to the Honorable the Governor from the 1st of May last, vice Gillespie appointed to the Staff of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General.

No. 206 of 1826.—The following appointment is sanctioned.

*12th Regiment Native Infantry.*

Lieutenant R. M. Hughes Interpreter and Quarter Master to be Adjutant vice Reed promoted relinquishing his present appointment.—Date of Appointment 16th May 1826.

N. B. The officers marked thus * have no alteration in their dates of Commissions.

*By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,*
D. GREENHILL,
*Act. Secto Gov.*

*To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.*

Poona, 6th July 1826.

SIR,

I shall be much obliged by your inserting the accompanying observations on the Mil. Fund in your next paper.

As the state of the Military Fund is an object of some importance to every Subscriber, I beg leave to offer a few observations on its present state and future prospects.

It is pretty well known that the opinion of one part of its members is that its funds are in a very flourishing state, while others consider that they approach to a state of insolvency. If the following observations shall tend to throw any light on the subject my object will be attained.

The Fund was originally instituted to afford charitable relief to such members as required its assistance on proceeding to Europe on Sick Certificate, and to allow a comfortable subsistence to the Widows and Children of deceased members. It is therefore, (or ought to be), a benefit Fund to sick members and an Annuity Fund for their Widows and Children—I may mention here that an idea prevails very generally that the interests of the married subscribers are at variance with those of the Bachelors nothing can be more erroneous; for so long as the Fund continues solvent both parties will derive their respective benefits from it, and if the Fund should become bankrupt, neither party can expect to receive any benefit whatever. Their interests must stand or fall together.

By the last Report it appears that rather more than one fifth of the subscribers are married. In the ordinary course of events one half of these husbands may be supposed to die before the wives, and one half of the wives before the husbands. The Fund therefore has the prospect that one tenth of its present subscribers shall leave a Widow as an annuitant. Now as in the Bombay Military Fund it happens that for each Widow there are three Children as Annuitants, we have the prospect of an addition of a Widow and 3 Children for every ten Subscribers.

This is the prospect at *present*, but since the establishment of the Fund the proportion of married to unmarried subscribers has been regularly and annually encreasing & as it is not very easy to say how far this may proceed, it becomes almost impossible to determine to what an extent the Fund may become pledged from this cause. It is certainly pledged as it now stands for a sum immensely greater than it can or ever can be able to pay.

By last Report it appeared that we had about 9 Laks of Funded property. It requires 70 per Cent of this however to pay the annuities mentioned in that Report, leaving only 30 per Cent of our Capital unappropriated, or that we can call our own. Tho' there was an encrease of about 1½ lak to the capital last year, the Increase of Annuitants reduced the value of it from 36 to 30 per Cent: The encrease arose from a *temporary* cause viz. the Splitting of the *Regts* and the consequent difference of donations, but the depreciation arose from a cause which is *permanent* and *encreasing*.

We have just these things to choose upon.—If the Fund goes on in its present state it must from the nature of the case become bankrupt in the course of five or six years. Nay if we are bound to give Annuities at the present rate to those who have the prospect of coming upon it, it is insolvent already. If the Fund is to be continued at all there are only two ways of doing it, viz. by encreasing the subscriptions, or by diminishing the expenditure.

* It is a certain fact that most of the Benefit societies in Britain have lately become insolvent from allowing greater sums to their members than their funds could afford; in other words from not having understood the principles which ought to regulate the framing of the rules at the time they were drawn up.

It is plain that no Fund can continue to be efficient if its Expenditure exceed its income. Nor can any Fund be Equitable unless the benefits derived by each class bear a pretty even proportion to the sums contributed by that Class.

The only benefit which a bachelor can derive from our Fund is in case of sick leave to Europe. This benefit is also open to the Married subscribers. Neither can receive advantage in this way more than once in 8 years and only for about 2 years in that period. That is no Subscriber can be an incumbrance to the Fund more than one fourth part of the [illegible] belongs to it. The time of Service [illegible] the fund on account [illegible] proportion of tho[illegible] in this way, is [illegible] those who require [illegible] probably consider[illegible] each Subscriber.

Married men (subscri[illegible] more than Bachelors. T[illegible] to receive benefit nearly i[illegible] But as a Widow becomes [illegible] about 34 years of age, when the expectation of life is about 22 years. And as there are also 3 Children, at an avarage about 7 years of age, who remain Annuitants till 18, or about 11 years more, each married subscriber leaves at his death a Widow who may be expected to remain on the fund for 22 years, and 3 Children who remain about 11 each (equal to one for 33 years) altogether equal to one annuitant for about 55 years.

As this Occurs once for every ten Members, and two of them being married, each married subscriber leaves a burden on the fund for about 27 years.

It has been shewn above that no Bachelor *can* encumber the fund more than about five years whereas each married subscriber *must* encumber it for 27, or rather more than five times longer. He ought therefore to contribute in this proportion.

There are other views of the subject all tending to shew that the married Subscribers burden the Fund much more than is equitable from their monthly Subscriptions. In the case of a Bachelor the Fund can be burdened by only one person at a time and on his decease there is an end of it. A Married Subscriber on the other hand receives the same benefit during his life time as a Bachelor, but at his death he leaves a Widow and 3 Children to be provided for by the Fund. He ought then to Subscribe for five persons) himself, wife and 3 Children) instead of Subscribing as at present only ½ more than a Bachelor.

Again, the Subscriptions of the Bachelors much more than defray the Expenditure of the Fund on their account. They neither will nor can be expected to encrease their Subscriptions. The remaining part of the Expenditure then must, and ought to be borne by the married Subscribers. As the Annuities at present paid to Widows and Children are purchased at from one sixth to one seventh of their value—the System plainly is radically erroneous. If the Fund is to be continued on equitable principles, the married Subscribers must either encrease their contributions from a day and half to about 5 or 6 days pay a month, that they may bear some just proportion to the benefits derived, or the Fund must become bankrupt when it is plain they can receive no benefit at all. In such a case they and they chiefly would be sufferers, for if the Bachelors should then continue their Subscriptions on their own Account, they would shortly become opulent and flourishing. Our duty here as in every other case is our interest. If some strong measures of the nature above specified be not speedily taken, the Fund must go to ruin in a few years,—and it will be impossible to reestablish any Fund on principles so plainly inequitable and impracticable as the present. If the Fund become Bankrupt the present Annuitants can then receive no farther benefit, and those who may be left destitute after that event, cannot look for any at all, or if they do, they will be most certainly disappointed.

I repeat it again that it is the imperative duty & plain interest of every married Subscriber to alter as soon as possible the preposterous plan of Squandering the Funds of the institution, by giving to the Widows and Children of deceased Members, Sums far exceeding in one year all that the Husbands have contributed in the Course of their lives.

It is then indespensable that the System of desbursement be immediately altered, and adjusted to the Equitable and rigorous principles of the Doctrine of Annuities in order that the Fund may be either permanent or useful.

A MEMBER.

Poona, 5th July 1826.

* See Report of the Highland Society of Scotland for 1824 and Edin. Phil. Journal No. 21 for July 1824.

*To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.*

MR. EDITOR,

The Crankum story I pick'd up by accident—the lines *Signed* camnellden were folded inside—tear them up if you think them unworthy.

Yours undoubtedly,
TIMMY TICKLE.

COAL SCUTTLE COTTAGE,
*Near the Ghauts,*
19th June 1826.

FROM A SCRAP BOOK FOR 1789.

Compliments pass when Gentlefolks meet—after a 15 years absence.

The following amiable conversation took place between Mr. and Mrs. Crankum of Slanderem Hall near Garden Peach not 1000 miles from the City of All asses.

Mr. C. Why my love you really worry me to death you make my life quite a Burthen to me—toothless lump of splean, I wish I was rid of you (aside.)

Mr C. that's your own vile temper Mr. Crankum, I've had my own way much too long in England to resign it now, or [illegible] *disputed you* but here are [illegible] them see [illegible] ready my [illegible] days toge[illegible] 15 years se[illegible] very odd, our name[illegible] tta.

[illegible] *Mrs. Gab.*

[illegible] ling beautifully Satanic) my [illegible] how di do its a very long time since I had the happiness of seeing you, you are really looking as young as ever. My sweet Husband too is looking charmingly, and so stout, dont you think so.

Mrs. G. rimarkibly vell indeed; Hindy appears to hagree with him at hall events; but my dear Eliza. vat ship did you come in.

Mrs. C. In the Linkum Fiddelius Capt. Chaw the wind, a very good man, we were on the whole very comfortable and had it not been for a Cadet, A Mr. Josephus Millerius, making love to my young Daughter, which rather annoyed me, the voyage would have been delightful. Mrs. G. A young Cadet hindeed!! When there have so many *Civilians* & in hindy an Hestablishment his he very thing? Mrs. C. True, very true Mrs. Gab. I have been long, very long seperated from my dear Husband but the education of my children Mrs. Gab, that has indeed been a task, and yet my beloved Crankum does not think them very clever.

Mr. C. Clever! big an Ass as I am, I can see that money has been expended on them to very little purpose, they are downright gaukies and can scarcely write (aside) (to Mrs. C) pardon me my *darling*, I only said that *I thought* moggy did not dance so elegantly as she might have done, owing no doubt to her being cooped up in a nasty ship.

Mrs. C. The mind, the mind my dear Mrs. Gab, the cultivation of the mind is every thing, and to that *alone* have I devoted all my time.

Mrs. Gab, no doubt on it. Hintillect! Hintillect, his hevery thing Mrs. Crankum, honloy give me Hintillect as Mr. Drummer says, and I will make it hanser hevey useful porpoise, but I have several calls to make my dear Mrs. Crankum so good by.

Mrs. C. good morning my love you are the kindest creature, my dear (to Mr. Crankum) pray hand Mrs. Gab to her Carriage, good morning —— (exit Mrs. Gab.)

MR. AND MRS. CRANKUM SEATED.

Mr. C. Oh where is all your teeth my pretty love,
Your mouth was full my sweet when last we parted,
Mrs. C. To keep them in my love for you I strove,
But they fell out from being loose and tartared,
He—You once were pretty Bet, but now alas,
The corners of your mouth are like a lan,
She Why really darling—you're the rudest ass,
That wife ere suffered in the shape of man.
He—Forgive me pet, tho' crow'y be your eyes,
and greyer now, than fourteen years, or so,
She—Why yes my *love*, you heed not how times flies,
For I observe your sense is on the go,
You never dear had much—but who can blame
You, if your faculties be rather dull,
The faults not your's—for intellectual flame,
Could ne'er find entrance in so thick a scull
exit Mrs. C. in a pet.

MR. CRANKUM SOLUS.

Oh friendly rottoness to thee I'le cling,
And you Decay that loosed her teeth from a jaws,
Caries's, and Tarter in your praise I'le sing.
And you dear Quacks shall have my best applause.
Fate I thank thee, still there's comfort left
How could I find fault with what is right
I bless my stars, of teeth she is bereft
Or in her passion, she would surely bite,---
Alas, I've got this tabid teazing Hack---
Comfort must flee, and pain and plague increase
I wish the ship had sunk 'ere she came back
To make my life a burthen---farewel peace!
exit Mr. C. Wiping his eyes.

I am first cousin to the divel on two[illegible] and I can only tell you that,

This *happy* pair ere three weeks had expired
(But the Grey mare was far the better Horse)
To it they went, and each with fury fired
She call'd him fool, with epithets much worse
Then stamp'd and tore and snook her skinny fist
("My Eye! how she did *sputter foam* and Grin"---)
Her mouth was screw'd to such a hideous twist
She look'd the image of grim death & sin.
Have I come back to India, stupid lout
To be thus talk'd to and my daughters by,
Am I? she scream'd---her two last stumps fell out
Then down she fell and grumbled out a sigh
Off ran crancum---fingers in his ears
I had but little sense before, he sadly cried
Oh would she ne'er had come, he said with tears,
She hawk's and spits & is so dirty fied *
Before a Stranger only see her smile
You'd think that butter could not melt within her
But coarse & gross, intemperately vile
And slander loves, much better than her dinner

(Signed) BILL WIPEOFF

WRITTEN AT SEA.

When the pale moon had shed her silver light
And dreary darkness fled the realm's of night,
When stars were twinkling in the blue Concave
Their radiance glittering on the glassy wave
On such a night when neither squall nor storm
Disturbs the [illegible] creates alarm,
On s[illegible] fancy, [illegible] loves to roam
[illegible] When fancy [illegible]

[illegible] robberie[illegible] in the Native town, and among the houses of Europeans in the vicinity of the Parell and Mazagon, Roads. In the former the depredations committed have been more extensive than could be readily believed, and so much alarm has been excited that Sepoys are hired by even the midling class of natives, at an expense they can ill afford to defray, as guards to their property, and defence of their families, which are now not merely subject to plunder, but mutilation and even murder; the former having been committed on several women and children in order to obtain their ornaments, and the latter upon a Banyan residing a short distance from Mr. Higgs's stables; a circumstance I do not observe that yourself or the Editor of the Courier have noticed.

Among the houses of European Gentlemen the attacks have been so systematic and daring as to lead to a belief of the robbers being well organized and possessed of a degree of courage not usually evinced by native burglars; & property to a considerable amount has been carried off. They have been even so daring as to make an attempt upon the house of the Commander in Chief, although sentries are posted round it, and in one instance a sentry there was seriously hurt by a stone, while in the act of loading his musket; which, however he suc-

* She quite disgusted poor Crankum---many of the English Ladies require a residence in India to understand and practice cleanliness---and Gentleman *too* Mahomed ordered things well in this respect.---

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ceeded in firing, when the alarm being given they retreated. Several palanquins have been stopped on the Parell road and the passengers plundered.

The police have, it is said, ascertained the numbers of the robbers to be very great and to consist of all castes and classes. Several of the Sepoys of the Extra Battalion are supposed to have been concerned in some of the most daring robberies.

It would be worthy the attention of the police Magistrates to ascertain the number and residence of the numerous Arabs belonging to the Dows and boats laid up at Mazagon during the S. W. monsoon; who if not actually concerned in plundering, a matter somewhat doubtful, are well known to have been guilty of creating disturbances among the peaceable inhabitants of Mazagon and the bazars near the Jail, where they may be seen of an evening in parties of from ten to twenty, apparently with little intention of keeping the peace.

To the above you may add that a young child was murdered on Friday last by a Stone-cutter in order, it would appear, to possess himself of its ornaments. The mother having left the child at the door, the fellow took it into an out-house or outer room and it is supposed murdered it to prevent an alarm being given, but was taken before quitting the premises.

H.

EXCHANGE.

On London 6 mon's. 1 | 10d. to 1 | 11d.
Calcutta 30 Days 102 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca
Madras 30 ...do. 97 B'y Rs. per 100 Madras
A five per cent loan open.

# THE GAZETTE.

## BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 12TH JULY 1826.

The Diadem, (Free Trader) has arrived since our last, but as she left England on the same day (the 10th March) the H. C.'s Ship Thomas Coutts she of course put us in possession of any [illegible] News.

The [illegible] Eliza has been obliged to put back from sea twice during the past week having experienced quite a hurricane off the mouth of the harbour. The violence of the wind was so great as to wash the Boats from her quarters, and drive the vessel so much to leeward as to compel her to anchor under Tull in 6 fathoms water during the night. Here she was near foundering & was with the greatest difficulty weighed & brought into the harbour.

We have given insertion to another Letter out of many we have received on the continued increase of Robberies—they are not now it would seem confined to the Native Town as was the case at their commencement, but have extended to the Houses of Europeans almost all over the Island—we are sorry to find that they do not decrease with the encreased vigilance of the Police Peons, who, we have reason to believe are now much more on the alert, doubtless with a view of retrieving their character from the imputations thrown out against them by our contemporary of the Courier, in which by the by we most heartily concur, and with which they have no doubt been made acquainted through the medium of the Bombay Summachar in which both the remarks of the Courier and Gazette were inserted.

MONDAY.

ARRIVALS.—Captain M. Blackall.
DEPARTURES.—Lieut. H. Sandwith, 4th Ex. Battalion.
Lieut. Col. Comdt. Wm. Turner, 1st Lt. Cy.

### NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—July 6th. Ship Elliza, R. W. Smith, Commander, put back from Sea.

8. Ship Diadem, (Free Trader,) R. B. Cotgrave, Commander, from London 10th March.

10. Ship Eliza, R. W. Smith, Commander, put back from Sea.

11. H. C. Brig Palinurus, Lieut. W. Rose, Commander, from the Persian Gulph, left Bushire 17th June.

*Passengers per Diadem.*—Captain Marcus Blackall.

*Do. per H. C. Brig Palinurus.*—Lieut. W. McDonald and Ensign F. Stannus, H. M. 7th Regt.

DEPARTURES.—July 5th. The Hon'ble Company's Ship of War Clive, John Betham, Esq. Captain, to Persian Gulph.

Do. At noon, Ship Elphinstone, (Free Trader,) A. McLean, Commander, to London, and returned back at night.

Do. Ship Eliza, R. W. Smith, Commander, to China.

8. Ship Elphinstone, (Free Trader,) A. McLean, Commander, to London.

Do. Ship Bombay Castle, Wm. Durant, Commander, to China.

9. Ship Eliza, R. W. Smith, Commander, to Canton in C[illegible]

*Passengers by Elphinston,*—Lieut. McLean, Mr. Suter, Mrs. Hogg, Miss J. Hogg, Miss L. Hogg, Miss E. Hogg.

*Do. per Bombay Castle*—Captain Webster.

SHIPS LOADING.

*English.*—Darius for London.
Mary Ann for Ditto.
H. C. { Duchess of Atholl for China. / Lord Lowther for Ditto. / Thomas Coutts for Ditto. / Norfolk for Ditto. / Elizabeth for Ditto. / Caledonia for Ditto. / Anunpursad for Malay Coast.
*French.*—Landais for Bordeaux.

## CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS. June 19. None.

DEPARTURES.—June 14. Ship Resolution, R. McDonald, for Amherst Island—Ditto Mediterranean, James Stephen, for Ceylon.

June 16. Portuguese Brig Dourado, M. J. De Carvalho for Macao.

The Fazarobany gone to sea on the 14th Inst.

STATIONS OF VESSELS IN THE RIVER.
JUNE 18, 1826.

DIAMOND HARBOUR;—Lady Blackwood—Anna Robertson—Hero of Malown—Dunvegan Castle—Indian Oak—Bombay Merchant—Cashmere Merchant—Earl Kellie—Mellikel Bahar—Novo Pacquete, (P.)—Caroline put back from Culpee.

KEDGEREE:—Zenobia, Good Hope, and Perlen, (Danish,) outward-bound remain—Ganges and Schooler Fly proceeded down—Brig Robert Spankie passed down.

NEW ANCHORAGE:—H. C. Ships Berwickshire, Macqueen and Thames—Caledonia—Gilmore—Nearchus.

SAUGOR—Brig William, outward-bound, remains.

DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.

*By the Hibberts for Bombay*:—Mrs. Theaker; Captain Hardy and Maughan; Lieutenants Denton and Grey, Bombay Marine; and Captain Irwin, in charge of Troops.

*By the Brazilian Brig Dourado for Macao*: Manoel Felix Pereira, Merchant; Mrs. D. Barboza Luiza Pereira; and Miss D. Joaquina Luiza Pereira.

*By the Mediterranean for Ceylon*:—Mrs. Gogerly; Mr. Gogerly; and Captain Ashmore, Country Service.

*By the H. C. Transport Ship Resolution, for Amherst Island*:—Mrs. Colonel Garnham.

## MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—June 22d, H. C. Ship Hastings, George Dawson, from Rangoon 27th May; 24th, H. C. Ship Marquess of Huntly, J. S. H. Fraser, from London 11th March; 27th, Ship Circassian, G. H. Douthwaite, from London 9th February and Madeira 14th March; do. H. M. Ship Pandora, H. C. Jervice, from a Cruize; 27th, H. C. Ship Research, J. Urquhart, from Rangoon 26th May; 28th, Ship L'Asie, Ducroz, from Bourdeaux 28th December, Bourbon 26th May and Pondicherry 27th June; do. Ship Marquess of Lansdown, Richard Brixey, from Tavoy 27th May and Acheen 16th June.

DEPARTURES.—June 22d, Brig Norfolk, M. Kingsell, for Padang; do. Ship Georgiana, W. Haylett, for Calcutta; do. Ship Thalia, W. H. Biden, for Rangoon; 23d, Ship Claudine, R. C. Chrystie, for do.; do. Ship Aurora, E. R. Arthur, for do.; do. H. C. Ship Investigator, Lloyd, for do.; 24th, Bark Mary Ann Sophia, A. Henderson, for Calcutta; 27th, H. C. Ship Hastings, George Dawson, for Rangoon.

## MARRIAGES, BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

### BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.—On the 16th of June, the Wife of Serjeant Major G. Green, 20th Regt. N. I. of a daughter.

On the 28th June last, Mrs. Baboojee Sadasewjee, (Head purvoe Marine Board office), of a Son.

On Monday, 3d July, the Lady of Lieut. Billamore, Assistant Revenue Surveyor, of a Son.

DEATH.—At Surat, on Monday the 2d July, Alexander Bulkley, the Infant Son of Alexander Bell Esq. C. S.

### CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At Calcutta, on Thursday, the 15th June, by the Reverend William Eales, Frederick W. Hands, Esq. of the 38th Madras Regiment, and under the Resident at Nagpore, to Miss Agnes Leech.

At the Cathedral, on the 15th June, by the Reverend Dr. Young, Mr. John Cook, to Miss Jemima Jenks.

[illegible] on 3d May, by the Revd. Henry Fisher, Lieutenant Nicholl, Bengal Horse Artillery, to Ann, youngest Daughter of John Satterthwaite, Esq. late of Woodside, Devon.

BIRTHS.—At Tipperah, on the 9th June, the Lady of G. P. Thompson, Esq. of a Son.

At Goruckpore, on the 2d June, the Lady of R. W. Bird, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Agra, on the 1st June, the Lady of H. G. Burnet, Esq. of a Son.

At Agra, on the 28th May, the Lady of P. Cortlandt Anderson, 64th Regiment, of a Son.

DEATHS.—In Fort William, on the 14th June, Eliza Mary, the Daughter of Lieutenant George H. Cox, aged 10 months.

At Behar Gya, on Sunday, the 11th June, Miss Delphina Vallente, eldest Daughter of Mr. John Vallente, aged 13 years; her amiable disposition and engaging manners endeared her to all those who knew her.

At Dehlie, on the 3d June, Richard Wells, Esq. of the Civil Service, aged 25 years and 8 months.

At Bauleah, on the 8th June, George Robert Bohen, Son of R. B. Berney, Esq. of the Civil Service, aged 14 months and 10 days.

### MADRAS.

BIRTHS.—At Kampte, on the 9th Instant, the Lady of Captain Hunter, Deputy Adjutant General of the Nagpore Subsidiary Force, of a Daughter.

At Tranquebar, on the 24th Instant, the Lady of Captain J. Smith, 4th N. V. B. of a Son.

At Vellore, on the 23d Instant, the Wife of Thomas Howard, Store Serjeant, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—Camp at Jaulnah, on the evening of the 14th Instant, Lieutenant and Adjutant R. J. Bird of the 8th Regt. N. I. of Cholera. much regretted and lamented.

At Belgaum, on the morning of the 15th Instant, aged 7 months and 9 days, the infant Son of Captain John Wallace, 46th Regt. N. I. Post Master Deoab Field Force.

On the 16th Instant, Laura, the eldest Daughter of T. V. Stonhouse, Esq. in her sixth year.

At Masulipatam, on Wednesday the 21st Instant, Mr. Conductor John Cannah, after a lingering illness of nearly 9 months, which he bore with true Christian resignation, aged 58 years, leaving a disconsolate Widow and a large circle of relatives and friends to deplore his loss.

On the 28th Instant, of the Liver Complaint. Mr. Charles Clayton, Examiner in the Military Board Office, after a painful and lingering illness—most sincerely regretted by his relation and friends.

# CALCUTTA.

## PRICE OF BULLION.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Spanish Dollars*.... | *Sa. Rs.* 207 | 0 *a* 208 | 0 *per* 100 | | |
| *Silver 5 Francs Piece*..... | 190 | 4 *a* 190 | 8 *per* 100 | | |
| *Dubloons*..... | 30 | 8 *a* 31 | 8 | | |
| *Joes. or Pezas*,..... | 17 | 8 *a* 18 | 0 | | Each. |
| *Sovereigns*..... | 10 | 0 *a* 10 | 8 | | |
| *Bank of England Notes*.... | 10 | 4 *a* 10 | 12 | | |
| *Louis D'Ors*..... | 4 | 0 *a* 4 | 8 | | |
| *Dutch Ducats*..... | 4 | 4 *a* 4 | 12 | | |
| *Star Pagodas* ..... | 3 | 6½ *a* 3 | 7 | 6 | |

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| BUY. Rs. As. | Calcutta, June 20, 1826. | SELL. Rs. As. |
|---|---|---|
| PREM. 28 0 | *Remittable Loans 6 per Cent.* | 27 0 PREM. |
| DISCT. 1 0 | *5 per Cent. Loan of* 1822-23. | 1 8 DISCT |
| PREM 0 0 | *New 5 per Cent. Loan*..... | 0 8 DO. |

## BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Discount on Private Bills*..... | 8 |
| *Ditto on Government Bills*..... | 5 |
| *Interest on Loans on Deposit*..... | 10 |

Per Ct.

| BUY. | BANK SHARES PREMIUM. | SELL. |
|---|---|---|
| 5,252 | -- -- -- -- -- -- | 5,256 |

## RATES OF EXCHANGE.

*On London 6 Months sight*—2s. 1d *a* 2s. 1d. *per Sa. Rs.*
*Madras* 30 *Days Ditto* 92 *a* 96 *Sa. Rs. per* 100 *Mad. Rs,*
*Bombay ditto ditto*....98 *a Sa. Rs per* 100 *Bombay Rs,*
*China*..... ....203 *a Sa. Rs. per* 100 *Spanish Dollars,*

THE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE JUNE 19.

We have been favored with the perusal of a series of American Papers to the 25th February; they contain a few interesting articles, both relating to themselves and their Southern neighbours. Amongst the former, are the discussion in the Senate, upon the Amendment of the Constitution, the question of Reform, it seems, having already crossed the Atlantic.

The precise extent of the proposed Reforms, we have not been able to trace, but the following are some of the alterations that have been moved in the House of Representatives.

"That the Congress shall have power to appropriate money, for constructing roads and canals, for improving river and coast navigation, and for promoting education, colonization, and the liberal and useful arts; the money to be paid to such agents, and for such of these objects as the States respectively, and Congress for the District of Colombia, shall, by law, direct, and in parts proportioned to their constitutional census.

To make surveys of coasts, rivers, and roads, and canal routes, to construct roads and canals, for urgent purposes of military, commercial, or mail communication, to establish a National University, securing to each State a just proportion of its advantages, and to offer and distribute prizes for the promotion of education, science, and the liberal and useful arts."

To these propositions, we should anticipate no objection, except that of burthening Congress with a heap of details, which were better left, we think, to the local authorities, and to private enterprise and zeal. One ground of objection, however, to a general power to construct roads or canals, is, that the particular direction assigned them by Congress, however generally advantageous, might be inconvenient or undesirable in one of the States through which they might have to pass, and the private rights of such a State would thus be violated: the good of the whole, it seems, [illegible] object of less magnitude [illegible] viduals, a perversion [illegible] ne of the natural consequences [illegible] form of union. The next measure is one of a more decidedly political character, and argues some jealousy of the influence exercised by the first Magistrate, its object is:—

"To render each and every member of the Senate and of the Representatives of the United States, ineligible to, and incapable of holding any office, post, place, or appointment, which is within the gift or patronage of the Presidents, or any of the Heads of Departments of the United States, within the term for which such Senator or Representative shall have been elected, and for one year thereafter.

A further important modification of the constitution is in the election of the President and Vice-President, which it is proposed to transfer to Districts, into which every State shall be divided, according to the number of Senators and Representatives which such State sends to Congress. The qualified Electors of each district, are to vote for a President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, is not to be an inhabitant of the same State—the person receiving the largest number of votes severally, as President or Vice-President, in any one district, is to be considered as having one vote—and the majority of these district votes constitutes his election.

The object of this amendment is clearly to refer the choice of the Chief Officers of the United States to the people at large, and to collect their sentiments in a consolidated and convenient form. The President and vice President are now nominated by electors, some of whom are chosen by the people, and some by the local legislatures, and these votes are submitted to Congress where the collective majority is verified: of course the appeal by the proposed mode will be much more universal, and the election is apparently transferred to a majority of the citizens, we say apparently, for we are not satisfied, but that by the proposed mode, the individual will after all be chosen by the minority, as it is not impossible for an individual to have the smallest number of votes by districts, and the largest number of votes per capita. If we suppose, for instance, that the United States are parcelled into 50 districts, and that 100 votes in each constitute the majority; the member who secures this majority in 26 districts is elected. He may possibly have no votes in the other 24 districts, in each of which his unsuccessful competitor will therefore have 199: besides these he will have in the first 26, the minority of 99, and he has consequently altogether 7350 votes, with which he is defeated, for the President is returned by the 100 of the 26 districts, or a minority of 2600. This is an extreme case we admit, but it shews the error of principle, likely to be committed in substituting votes by districts for those by individuals. A direct appeal to the people would much better answer the intended purpose. To this, however, it is replied, that the pure democratic principle is found in no one branch of the Government, but a mixed principle, in which the rights of independant State sovereignties are commingled with those of the people at large. So difficult, or rather impossible it is, to adhere to doctrines of rigid republicanism amidst the multiplied and varied claims of social organization.

The interposition of the British Embassador had failed to effect an agreement between the Brazilian Emperor and the Buenos Ayrians, and a formal declaration of war had been promulgated against the latter by the former power. This was rendered inevitable by the interest taken by Buenos Ayres, in the contest between the patriots and imperialists of Banda Oriental—an interest which had been publicly avowed in a letter to the Brazilian Secretary of State, by the Secretary of the Foreign Relations, of the Republic of the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata, in which it is stated, that they could not, without dishonor and imprudence, abandon the inhabitants of the Banda Oriental. The Buenos Ayres papers threaten the Brazilian Emperor, with the hostility of the whole of the American Republics, merely on the grounds of the tenure by which he governs Brazil, but as the Editor of the Boston Palladium remarks, a form of Government, is no excuse for war, and would equally justify an attack upon republics by Kings. The domestic affairs of Buenos Ayres have always been too unsettled for its foreign policy to be very formidable to its neighbours, and we should think the good sense of Bolivar at least, will not countenance hostilities with Brazil, in order that South America may include a republic the more: nor are the other states at leisure to enter into collision with Brazil. The castle of Callao still gives old Spain a hold upon their western frontier, whilst the invasion of Cuba, which they seem to contemplate, will furnish them with ample occupation to the East.

We understand that a work is in course of preparation, which we have no donbt will be highly acceptable to the public, and particulary to such Officers as have taken a part in the late campaign, a collection of Documents, Official or Demi-Official, illustrative of the Burman War, preceded by a brief summary of events, and comprehending, as an appendix, a selection of interesting papers hitherto unpublished. The work will form a quarto volume, and will be published by subscription. The novelty as well as the intrinsic interest of the incidents of the war, and the accumulation of statistical and geographical details with regard to the entire seat of it, from Agam to Tavai, will give to this compilation a value of a diversified description, and it may be expected to be as serviceable to science as to history.

THE INDIA GAZETTE, JUNE 19.

Yesterday evening, Captain Guy, of the H. C. Marine, reached town from Chittagong, which place he left in a pinnace on the 2d instant, with five lacks and a half of specie on board, (packed in chests,) for the use of the Supreme Government. The treasure was safely landed in course of yesterday.

In passing through the Sunderbunds, Captain Guy saw an alligator take away a man who was bathing in less than knee deep water. The monster seized him by the foot and dragged him under water, notwithstanding the poor man's resistance.

[illegible] some of our readers perhaps may not have [illegible] the *Asiatic Literary Advertiser*, we beg to recommend it to their notice.

It is exactly what it is entitled—a *Literary* Advertiser, the object of which is to give such literary announcements, as particularly refer to India, and to excite, as much as may lie in its power, a literary spirit among us.

Connected with the sale of the late Bishop's Library, the Advertiser contains some just remarks upon the depreciation of literary property, according to the present outcry-system, which furnishes such a never failing source of knavish profit to the low hawkers of our streets;—considering, that the presence of the latter class is decidedly injurious to the sales of books and literary property, as tending to keep away more respectable bidders. The *Advertiser* proposes as much as possible to make such property more valuable to the possessors, and capable, in case of sale, of a more dignified mode of appreciation than that which holds at the out-cries or common auctions, by establishing a depôt, to be entirely devoted to literary property, and instituting in addition to it a Printer's and Stationer's Hall.

These propositions are drawn up at too great length to render it possible for us, at present, to do more than allude to them, but considering the plan to be deserving of consideration, we have deemed it proper to submit it, add to recommend the *Advertiser* to our readers.

A few days ago a snake was found in the corner of a lumber room, in a gentleman's house near Chowringhee. It appeared lively, and about four feet long, of a dirty ash colour On being killed, and opened, a Persian cat belonging to the house, and which had only disappeared in course of the morning, was found in its stomach, of course quite undigested. What appears extraordinary is, that such a wary and lively animal as a cat, and one which when provoked, will, we believe, give battle to a snake, should suffer itself to be surprised by one, and that such a comparatively small snake to appearance, should be able to swallow a cat, and that in such a short space of time.

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Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

# Poetry.

REQUIEM.

From the Bengal Harkaru.

The following beautiful lines by our late revered and lamented Bishop, will be perused with a deep and melancholy interest by all to whom he was in any way known:

Thou art gone to the Grave, but we will not deplore thee,
Though sorrows and darkness encompass the Tomb,—
The Saviour has passed through its portal before thee,
And the Lamp of his Love is thy guide through the gloom.

Thou art gone to the Grave, we no longer behold thee,
Nor tread the rough paths of the world by thy side;
But the wide arms of mercy are spread to enfold thee,
And sinners may die for the *sinless* has died.

Thou art gone to the Grave, and its mansion forsaking,
Thy soul in amazement and fear lingered long;
But the soft light of Paradise beamed on thy waking,
And the strain which thou heard'st was the Seraphim's song.

Thou art gone to the Grave, but 'twere sin to deplore thee,
Whose God was thy ransom, thy guardian and guide,
He gave thee, he took thee, and he will restore thee,
And Dead has no sting, for the Saviour has died!

*Mission Intelligence.*

# MADRAS.

MADRAS COURIER, JUNE 27.

By the *Mary Ann Sophia*, which came in the other day we have rereived some interesting accounts from the Eastward, which we shall give from time to time.

We beg here to offer our best thanks to our Correspondent H. for the important Papers and information with which he has supplied us.

The following is all we can abstract for to-day.

JAVA.

The *Mary Ann Sophia*, Captain Henderson, left Batavia on the 23d ultimo,—at which time there was no prospect of a speedy termination of the Insurrection in the Eastern part of Java. General DeKock was still at Djoejocarta with all the force he could collect,-- where the very sickly state of the European Troops compelled him to remain on the defensive sending out detachments, occasionally against the Insurgent forces that were continually hovering about in the vicinity and cutting of their supplies. Of eleven hundred European Troops which the General had with him, 800 were said to be in the Hospital, dying on an average at the rate of ten daily. Eight young active Officers died in the first week of May, and it was feared that many more would soon fall victims to the harassing mode of warfare to which they were reduced.

The Pangerang Mankee Nagoro had taken the field with 600 of his Legion some time ago expecting to be joined by 4 or 5,000 followers --vowing vengeance against the principal Insurgent Pangerang Diepo Nagoro,--who he resolved immediately to bring the action---and never to return home, until he had sent his head to the Resident of Solo.---He commenced vigorously enough--and sent in the heads of two or three poor devils which he was pleased to call the heads of Chiefs--his fire however seems to have cooled for he is now described as *preaching!!!* peace and settling the disturbed districts by such quiet means. It is said the services of this Chief have been obtained by a donation of four Lacs of Rupees, and the Cross of a Commander of the Netherland's Lion presented to him by the Commissioner General in the name of the King.

It is reported that considerable jealousy exists amongst the Insurgent Chiefs which is in some degree corroborated by the indecision and inactivity of their measures. They never can expect a more favorable opportunity for securing their independence than the present, and yet they are in fact doing almost nothing. The Java Government have consequently nothing to fear from them, beyond a protracted struggle--a great defalcation of revenue, and an encreased expenditure. Troops are arriving from Europe by every Vessel and are immediately despatched to the Eastward, but before they reach the scene of action, scarcely 40 in the 100 are fit for duty and few of these escape long.

The Proclamations of the Commissioner General Viscount Du Bus de Gesignus have excited great consternation amongst the monied interests in Java. They had reduced the standard of the Currency 14 per cent. All the Java rupees and the rupees of Western India had been withdrawn from circulation, allowing 14 days from the publication of the Proclamation to exchange them at the different Treasuries of Java. All the 1 and 5£ Notes had also been called in allowing 30 days to exchange them, and all the Bengols (a species of Copper Money principally in circulation in the Eastern parts of Java,) allowing only 8 days to exchange them at the rate of 125£. per Pecul, or nearly 60 per cent. below the current value.

As the different descriptions of currency were only exchangeable at the principal residencies of Java and Madura, the holders of Paper at the out-stations have been severe sufferers owing to the difficulty of communication preventing them sending their Paper within the time specified.---Notwithstanding the hardship of their case not only have they been refused redress but even those who were actually in attendance at the Treasuries with notes previous to the expiring of the time specified and could not get them exchanged are denied redress.---These and other measures are said to have disposed of the 4½ Millions of Guilders in specie which the Commissioner brought out---and although the whole has been thrown into circulation and more than 3 millions of currency have been redeemed and withdrawn---still Silver Money was not to be seen---nor procurable except at a considerable agio, and the public were experiencing great distress from the want of small Money for the ordinary disbursements.---Under pretence of relieving this distress, Government was issuing Doits at 100 in place of 120 as formerly to the Rupee, but it is suspected that before they can introduce the 6 Millions of Guilders in doits which they have contracted with the Company for---and by which they thus expect to extract 20 per Cent. from the Public, that the circulation will consist entirely of doits 200 of which will scarcely purchase a Silver Guilder, while the Government revenues will all be paid in doits at 100, and thus reduce their revenues one-half.

Independent of the loss which the Government will sustain, the commercial operations of the place must be greatly embarrassed and checked by having so inconvenient a medium.

That the commercial prosperity of the Dutch colonies has already greatly declined is proved by the continued depreciation of the currency, ---even after withdrawing nearly one-half of its former amount from circulation.

The interest on upwards of 6 millions of Treasury notes in circulation had by one of the Commissioner's Proclamations been most arbitrarily and unjustifiably reduced from 9 to 6 per Cent, and when the notes fell due the holders could not even procure payment.—About 2 millions of ordinances and other acknowledged demands on the Treasury were also refused payment and various other arbitrary and despotic acts had caused such universal consternation and distrust, that all the foreigners as well as Chinese and Arabs were realizing and preparing to quit the country for Singapore or other Establishments where their property would be secure.—So low is the credit of the Government reduced that a respectable American Establishment from whom they had purchased provisions would not allow them to be taken from his Store, until the Money was paid down---or they procured the security of two Mercantile Houses in Batavia.

In the present state of Java it is hardly possible to give such a statement of Markets as could be calculated upon with any certainty.—The alarm existing amongst the Natives and more particularly the Chinese had caused a demand for all descriptions of real property—merely to get rid of the Government paper on which they placed no confidence.

Although the price of goods had then nominally encreased, still the markets could hardly be considered as more favorable owing to the still greater advantage on produce suited for returns and their almost impossibility of procuring remittances by any means.—Bills on India were not procurable at any exchange and the very limited amount of specie that was procurable was at an advance of 12 per cent for Guilders—and 10 per cent for Spanish Dollars.--Bills on England were nominally at 19d. per Guilder and the Commissioner General had commenced drawing on Holland at 102 Dutch Guilders per 100 India Guilders.

The new Dutch Company were receiving extensive consignments of manufactures from the Netherlands of very superior texture.—Their imitations of native fabrics were excellent and of very brilliant fixed colours—but invoiced at nearly 1 Guilder for every shilling, which the same description of goods are invoiced at from England.—Notwithstanding this disparity of cost. The Company, from the advantages they possess in importing free of duty—is possessing a monopoly of the whole of the Government Coffee (which constitutes the chief means of returns from Java) at a reduced rate, and in receiving every countenance and facility from Government are able to undersell the British Merchant who has to pay an import duty exceeding 45 per cent. [illegible] prime cost besides being subjected to a [illegible] and annoyances fr[illegible] the customs alon[illegible] was that four of [illegible] manufactures i[illegible] customs 1 Milli[illegible] at the same per[illegible] amoun[illegible] dopted to har[illegible] them from the Co[illegible] has openly declar[illegible] English as foreign[illegible] crees testify his s[illegible] feeling are already [illegible] English who can [illegible], without ruin, have commenced closing their concerns—and preparing to leave Java—and those are greatly to be pitied whom necessity compels to remain.

The private Dutch Merchants throughout Netherland's India are also likely to be ruined in consequence of the Company opening Retail Shops in every direction, and selling Hams, Cheese, Butter, Gin, &c. &c. at very reduced rates.--Their other object is said to be to drive away all competitors by a sacrifice of two or three millions of Guilders, which they expect will soon be compensated for by the enhanced prices they will afterwards obtain.

Under such a system of management the Netherland's colonies in these quarters are more likely to require an annual aid of several millions of Guilders than to set apart a surplus of a million and a half to liquidate the loan of 20 millions for which His Netherland's Majesty has requested the guarantee of the Nation.

It is said that it will require 10,000 troops from Europe to restore tranquillity in all their Settlements. Such a force, together with the necessary equipment and stores and the transport to Batavia cannot cost much less than 15 millions of Guilders. Thus five millions of the National loan and eight millions said to be borrowed from the Company, will constitute the whole of the means at the disposal of the Commissioners, to liquidate the local obligations of the Java government, which if faithfully paid will exceed 30 millions.

# COLOMBO.

CEYLON GAZETTE, 17th JUNE.

We understand from a private letter received from Hambantotte that a line of battle Ship passed that station on the 11th Instant standing to the Northward under a press of sail, supposed to be the *Warspite* 74, bearing the Flag of Rear Admiral GAGE.

# EUROPE.

PARAGUAY.---The latest intelligence from Paraguay states, that Dr. Francia, the self-constituted authority, has suppressed several convents, and appropriated the funds to the exigency of the Government. Dr. Francia was originally a Priest, and has given as a reason for the suppression of these institutions, "that there were too many vagabonds living on the labour of others."

We find the following extraordinary statement in the *Edinburgh Observer* of Tuesday last; and we gave it as we find it.

"REPORTED ASSASSINATION OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.—The following extract of a letter, containing the above deeply interesting report, we do not hesitate, from the very respectable channel through which it reached us, to insert, although, of course, we cannot vouch for the verity of its contents:—

"'KIRWALL, ORKNEY, FEB. 20, 1826.---You will excuse my answering the other parts of your letter by this post, when I tell you that---has this moment arrived, after being about a month wind-bound in Sanday, bringing with him the master of a Russian ship, wrecked immediately at the end of the Bridge of Rothieholm (in the island of Stronsay,) on Friday last. The vessel is a large one, wood laden, and a total wreck. I am this moment sent for to meet the master and a Russian nobleman, a passenger, supposed a refugee. They left Elsineur only three days before the accident happened. Certain accounts of a counter-revolution in Russia had previously reached that place. Nicholas, with ninety of the principal nobility, his adherents, it is stated, were assassinated or shot, and Constantine again proclaimed Emperor. It will be long before this can reach Edinburgh officially; and as it seems to be quite authentic, must, in the mean time be interesting.'"

In consequence of the late failures in the country, Government sent a trusty messenger belonging to the Navy Pay-office on the 4th inst. with upwards of 100,000l. to pay the works and persons employed at the Pembroke Dock, near Milford Haven, instead of trusting so large a remittance as heretofore to the medium of country banks.—The messenger went and returned to town by the 8th instant, to announce the safe delivery of the money, having performed upwards of 500 miles in less than four days, notwithstanding the bad state of the roads, which were in some places six or seven feet deep in snow.

On the new Scotch national bank-note the words "One Pound" are engraved 1200 times. Thus rendering the success of forgery difficult, if not impossible.

Nearly all the commercial letters from St. Petersburgh to this country are sent open, a circumstance arising, doubtless, from the vigilance exercised by the Russian Government to prevent any communications being forwarded unfavourable to the wishes or the [illegible] ruling power.—*Edinburgh*

[illegible]

[illegible]ONS, HORSEMONGER LANE.

[illegible]ury Bill having come into [illegible]commencement of this [illegible]embled at these Sessions on [illegible]n summoned under its pro[illegible]mprovement in the appear[illegible]as most manifest. Instead [illegible] old worn out Jurymen, who seemed almost to have descended to the "seventh stage" of human life, a number of young men, of very intelligent appearance, were called, and answered to their names.

Some conversation arose respecting the mode of transacting the public business; in the course of which, Mr. BRISCOE said that, important questions were frequently brought forward after the Magistrates had been occupied the whole day listening to the eloquence of Mr. H. Sumner, who seemed peculiarly acquainted with all questions of roads, and who almost superseded the necessity of a Chairman, as he appeared to decide everything, and sat more like a petty Sovereign amongst them, than as one of their own equals. *(Cries of order.)*

EDUCATION OF THE PRISONERS.

Mr. PALMER, after making various remarks on the benefits of giving instruction to the prisoners, moved, "that notwithstanding the Report of a Committee appointed to inquire into the subject of the instruction to be given to prisoners in the Houses of Correction in this county, it be a recommendation given to the visiting Magistrates of each prison, to cause instruction to be given to the prisone*one hour in each day* during the week."

Mr. H. SUMNER opposed the motion, as the question had been previously discussed and decided against by the Court.

Mr. R. JACKSON supported the m[illegible]n; and bore testimony to the great im[illegible]ement which had already been produced [illegible] it in the knowledge, and he believed he might add, in the manners and habits of the prisoners.

Mr. CHAMBERS also supported the motion, believing that crime had already been diminished by the system of prison instruction, which ought therefore to be further extended.

Mr. HUDSON opposed the motion, on the following most extraordinary ground:—He knew (he said) from the education afforded in the jail, and the improvement of the prisoners by it, that there were many honest parents who could not afford to give such a good education to their children, as the county afforded to the young prisoners in the jail. Was it to be endured, that persons should thus be enabled to take advantage of their crimes, and obtain for themselves a superiority over those who had conducted themselves properly in life?

Mr. BRISCOE said, he felt astonished at hearing such a line of argument. Was education, then, to be refused to those who most needed it? The Bible contained a far different doctrine. The Saviour himself had said, he came to call sinners, not the righteous, to repentance.

Mr. ALLEYN supported, and Sir T. TURTON opposed the motion, the latter contending that teaching a person to read and write did *not* (Yes, did not) enlarge his mind!

The motion was negatived, there being 20 against and only 14 for it.

TREADMILL FOR FEMALES.

Mr. BRISCOE (much to his honour) again brought forward a motion for exempting females altogether from the punishment of the treadmill, for which he contended, the habits, character, and greater delicacy of the sex, peculiarly unfitted them.

Sir T. TURTON seconded the motion. He [illegible] objected to any sort of corporal puni[illegible] to women, and the law, in our im[illegible] supported him in his objection, [illegible]nishment of flogging women had been [illegible]bolished.

Mr. R. JACKSON objected to the motion, as he was convinced that the treadmill did not produce any physical injury, while its employment had been attended with great moral good.

Mr. H. SUMNER also contended, that the employment of prisoners on the tread wheel had been highly beneficial.

Mr. DENISON was of opinion, that the health of those employed on the treadmill was greatly improved by the exercise. Indeed it was a known fact, that unfortunate females, who for years had been known on the *pavé*, and had gone into prison with wretchedly deliberated constitutions, had found it necessary, soon after coming out, to resort to the Lying in Hospitals! *(A laugh.)*

Mr. PALMER observed, that the feelings of every man were opposed to *this* employment of the treadmill. The fact that above twenty counties of England had abstained from the use of the treadmill with respect to females, was a very strong argument against the continuance of it as a punishment for women.

The Rev. Mr. BOLLAND opposed the motion, because all the surgeons agreed in stating that it produced no injury to the health of the women.

[illegible] opposed the motion, and add[illegible]ent [illegible]the [illegible]rn; [illegible]rical [illegible]lyric [illegible]2mo.

4 vols, London, 1825. John [illegible]

From the Literary Gazette.

It is not at the expense of any cotemporary we express our conviction that no individual living was better fitted to undertake the task here so delightfully fulfilled, than Allan Cunningham. His genuine feeling for the songs of his native land constitute him a far better judge of them than all the rules of all the critics that ever wrote. But beyond this great and indispensable gift, he possessed other eminent qualifications: he is himself a natural and beautiful lyrist; and he has beguiled the dearest portions of his life amidst the charms and the witchery, the playfulness and the pathos of Scottish songs. Thus his own talents, and his memory, richly endowed with those productions which have emanated from the talents of others in ancient and modern times, combined to give him at once the taste to appreciate and the knowledge to illustrate the prodigious extent and variety of his subject. He has accordingly presented us with a publication which cannot fail to become extremely popular, and transmit his name with honour to future generations.

*(Continued in the Supplement.)*

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